

classification and a fixed determination of making all clinical types conform to it. As a cause of diabetes, enterocolitis may perhaps rank along with a luetic sclerosis of the pancreatic artery. The author in short runs into the easy error of exalting a certain syndrome into a common cause of varied and totally unrelated pathological entities. And to prove that he is positively wrong is just as difficult as to accept his proofs that he is right.

The book in short will serve a useful purpose in stimulating observation but does not seem likely to be of material clinical or experimental assistance.

A. C. R.

The Medical Clinics of Chicago. Volume II Number II (September 1916), Octavo 196 pages, 22 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916. Price, per year, Paper, \$8.00; Cloth, \$12.00.

Contents.

- Clinic of Dr. Chas. S. Williamson:
 - Case of acute miliary tuberculosis.
 - Case of syphilis of the liver.
- Clinic of Dr. Isaac M. Abt:
 - Feeding the normal baby with artificial foods.
 - Food preparations.
- Clinic of Dr. Ralph C. Hamil:
 - Unusual case of multiple sclerosis.
 - External ophthalmoplegia due to disease of the pons.
 - Presentation of a case of progressive muscular atrophy due to syphilis of anterior horn cells.
 - Case of beginning general paresis.
- Clinic of Dr. Frederick Tice:
 - Carcinoma of the head of the pancreas.
 - Chronic bronchitis, emphysema and marked cyanosis, etc.
- Clinic of Dr. Jos. Zeisler:
 - Etiology and treatment of acne.
- Clinic of Dr. Solomon Strouse:
 - Diabetes in the young.
 - Case of renal glycosuria.
- Clinic of Dr. Jos. C. Friedman:
 - Chronic diarrheas.
- Clinic of Dr. M. Milton Portis:
 - Syphilis of the stomach.
- Clinic of Dr. C. L. Mix:
 - Pleurisy and gastric spasm: morphin habit subsequent to lead colic.
 - Case of myelogenous leukemia.
- Clinic of Dr. Arthur F. Beifeld:
 - Differential diagnosis of a case with an enormous number of nucleated red cells in the circulating blood.

Skin and Venereal Diseases, Edited by O. S. Ormsby and J. H. Mitchell, and **Miscellaneous Topics**, Edited by H. N. Moyer. Practical Medicine Series, 1915, Vol. 9. Chicago: Year Book Publishers, 1915. Price, \$1.35.

The sections on both skin and venereal diseases have had a large amount of material added that has arisen through the war conditions that exist at present in Europe. Infestations and conditions of the skin due to such environmental factors as trench fighting, have presented en masse, cases that were hitherto rare, or even unnoted.

The venereal question has received added impetus, also, due to many causes. Trade conditions have stimulated the search for other arsenic compounds than the Ehrlich products. The Wassermann reaction has been studied more intensively than before and with a corresponding gain in its value from an interpretative point of view.

In the treatment of dermatoses the Coolidge tube receives a great deal of study and applica-

tion, with a corresponding widening of its field of application.

In the medical miscellany comprising the final chapter of this volume are a number of articles on medico-military, medico-social and kindred subjects that will be found quite worth the few minutes required to peruse them.

G. H. T.

The Control of Hunger in Health and Disease. By Anton Julius Carlson, Chicago. University of Chicago Press, 1916. Price, \$2.00.

The physiology of hunger may not arouse our greatest interest when casually mentioned, but the phenomenon of appetite is the stimulus for one of the questions that the physician most frequently puts to a patient. We ask after the appetite with a nebulous feeling that it is an important index to the patient's general condition and an index to his metabolic status in particular. We are at a loss to curb the exaggerated appetite, and we are not sure that we can stimulate a decreased one. If the average well-read physician were asked "Why is, (or is not) a normal appetite present, in this case?" he would be at a loss for an answer. The same is true if he were asked as to the mechanics of the stomach during hunger and during satiety.

Professor Carlson has written an admirable monograph on hunger and, while it does not answer the above queries categorically, it does direct our attention to phenomena that have evaded our scrutiny too long. While much that is new, vital, and intensely interesting is included in his charmingly-written work, it is from the viewpoint of a stimulus to thought that his book must obtain its greatest and most real value.

After the medical aspirant has received his diploma as a sort of certificate of divorce from all the foundation sciences that go to make up the science of medicine, he roams the world, trying to bring the sick back to what he terms normal health. But his standards of normality are mighty elastic.

The reading of such a work as this, will bring the medical man back again to the realization that the phenomena of human physiology pass before him daily, and it needs only that he shall keep his mind attuned to the fine investigatory standard that obtained during his student days for him to delight in, and even add to, such studies as this one.

To return to the monograph under consideration: The studies of the stomach in hunger were carried on by means of thin rubber bags, first swallowed and then inflated. These were connected with registering manometers and the contractions studied by graphic methods. Next the relation of the nervous system to hunger was noted. The sensation tests were then carried out by direct means and the interesting conclusion was drawn that the sensations of heat and cold reside in the gastric mucosa. The study of the nervous control of hunger by means of sectioning the vagi and the splanchnics brought to light a number of rather novel facts. It was shown that the vagi control the hunger contractions by the maintenance of tonus. The section of the splanchnics seemed to relieve an inhibition of the hunger contractions.

The chapters on hunger and appetite in disease are especially full of material suggestive to the reader. In fact, an adequate review of this most stimulating work requires a complete abstract. So, rather than to spoil the story by disclosing the point, the writer prefers to recommend the book to the medical profession for the subject-matter it contains and, still more, for the stimulating example of the experimental method applied to one of the important elements in human physiology that it constitutes.

G. H. T.